

# Oconee County Planning Commission


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2/12/04

February 11, 2004

To: Supervisor  
County Council  
From: Art Holbrooks, Ozone Action Coordinator 

Re: Draft Early Action Ozone Plan

As you know, Oconee County became a partner in the Early Action Compact in December 2002. Since that time, we have met a series of milestones established under the agreement that enable Oconee County to avoid potentially burdensome federal and state mandates to reduce emissions that cause ozone. The next milestone is the adoption of a formal plan. This plan must be submitted to DHEC by March 12, 2004. The attached draft Ground-Level Ozone Emission Reduction Plan was approved by unanimous vote of the Planning Commission at their February 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, and is hereby submitted for County Council's consideration.

To insure compliance with the stipulations of the Compact, the draft plan is based on a template provided to partner counties by DHEC. It is composed of an executive summary, a background section, and a series of attachments. Attachment C, "Emission Reduction Strategies" (page 19), contains the list of suggested actions to be taken by Oconee County. Each of these items has been discussed at a number of Planning Commission meetings, as well as having been presented to the Law Enforcement Committee of County Council in August 2003. It should be pointed out that the final version of this plan is simpler than earlier drafts, and several items are in fact already accomplished. Under the agreement, all reduction strategies must be in place by April 2005.

I will be making a formal presentation of the draft plan at the next meeting of County Council. Of course, I am available at your convenience to answer any questions.

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**OCONEE COUNTY  
EARLY ACTION COMPACT**

**GROUND-LEVEL OZONE  
EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN**

MARCH 2004

## Oconee County Early Action Plan for the 8-Hour Ozone Standard

### Executive Summary

Although all areas within its boundaries are currently in attainment of the 8-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone, Oconee County recognizes that a jurisdiction's air quality is often affected by emissions originating in other regions. And, as exposure to ground-level ozone has been identified as a serious health concern, all local governments share in the responsibility of working to reduce ozone-causing emissions. Oconee County therefore committed to act as a partner in the South Carolina Early Action State Implementation Plan by signing an Early Action Compact on December 3, 2002. As such, the County will act to reduce emissions that cause ground-level ozone prior to deadlines mandated under the Clean Air Act. This plan establishes the reduction strategies Oconee County will implement.

Two groups of gasses combine with strong sunlight to create ground-level ozone, volatile organic compounds (VOC's) and nitrogen oxides (NOx). In Oconee County, the primary sources of VOC's are found in the natural environment, and would therefore be difficult to reduce. NOx, however, stems primarily from manmade sources, such as combustion engines and industrial processes, and may be more easily controllable. In Oconee County, the primary source of NOx can be found in exhaust from automobiles.

Oconee County has chosen implement a series of reduction strategies designed to reduce emissions from county-owned vehicles, equipment, and facilities, while educating and encouraging its citizens to do likewise. And though potentially challenged by public attitudes and limited resources, it is believed that these steps will over time effect a significant reduction in emissions in Oconee County. The chosen strategies include upgrading county vehicles and equipment through its recently begun Capital Improvements Plan, maintaining and constructing county facilities in the most energy-efficient manner practicable, implementing greenspace requirements in the county's subdivision regulations, assisting municipalities in their efforts to reduce emissions, and dissemination of ozone-related information to stakeholders and the general public. When combined with steps taken by the state and federal governments, as well as those of other local jurisdictions, the emissions reductions achieved by Oconee County's efforts will help further the goal of improved air quality for areas both inside and outside county borders.

## Background

In 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revised the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Ozone from a one-hour standard to an 8-hour standard. This was done to reflect the latest understanding of the effects of ozone exposure and provide public health protection with adequate margin of safety. EPA will be designating areas as attainment (meeting the standard) or non-attainment (not meeting the standard) in April of 2004. This designation will be based on the most recent three years of monitoring data (i.e. 2001, 2002, 2003). The Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) has an intensive monitoring network covering the state and routinely monitors for ozone during the months of April through October. This time period is often referred to as the "Ozone Season." If an area is designated non-attainment, the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires states to revise their State Implementation Plan (SIP) outlining how the area will return to attainment within a certain time period. If EPA designates areas in South Carolina as non-attainment in April of 2004, a revision to the South Carolina SIP will be due no later than 2007. Additionally, once an area is designated as non-attainment, the CAA has specific requirements that must be implemented. These requirements affect industry, economic development, and transportation. One requirement, Non-attainment New Source Review sets out the level of emissions reductions required for new and modified industrial facilities. Another requirement of non-attainment areas is to coordinate local transportation and air quality planning to ensure that transportation plans, programs and projects are consistent with air quality goals. According to the CAA, transportation plans, programs, and projects cannot create new violations of the Federal air quality standards, increase the frequency or severity of existing violations of the standard, or, delay attainment of standards.

The above approach is commonly referred to as the "traditional" approach. While safeguards for areas to return to attainment are included, certain prescriptive requirements may not be appropriate for all areas designated non-attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. As a result, EPA provided an option for areas that were meeting the one-hour standard to attain the 8-hour ozone standard by December 31, 2007, and obtain cleaner air sooner than currently federally mandated. This option offers a more expeditious time frame for achieving emissions reductions, while providing "fail-safe" provisions for the area to revert to the traditional SIP process if specific milestones are not met. EPA will move forward with the designation process (attainment or non-attainment) but will defer the effective date, thus the prescriptive requirements of non-attainment designations, provided all terms and conditions of an Early Action Compact (EAC) are being met. A copy of the Oconee County EAC is included as Attachment A.

Forty-five counties in South Carolina elected to participate in the development of an Early Action State Implementation Plan (EAP). On December 3, 2002, Ann H. Hughes, County Supervisor, signed an Early Action Compact (EAC) for Oconee County. Participants in the EAC include the county, DHEC and the EPA. All of these parties agree to work together to implement federal, state and local emissions control measures that will allow the non-attainment areas to attain the 8-hour ozone standard earlier and therefore avoid implementing costly prescriptive measures. The EAC requires that all counties submit a local Early Action Plan to DHEC by March 31, 2004.

Although Oconee County is currently not designated as a non-attainment area for the 8-hour ozone standard, other areas in South Carolina may be. As air knows no boundaries, implementation of emission reduction strategies and support of federal and state rules and regulations by Oconee County will help to provide cleaner air sooner to citizens of South Carolina.

### **What is Ozone?**

Ozone is a gas that occurs both in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. Ozone is one of six criteria pollutants used by the EPA as an indicator of air quality. Depending on where ozone is found, it can be good or bad. Occurring naturally in the upper atmosphere, ozone acts as a shield from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. However, ground-level ozone is a concern during the summer months when the weather conditions are favorable for producing ozone. Ozone is formed by chemical reactions between volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) in the presence of sunlight. Ozone is a major ingredient of smog.

### **Ozone Health Effects**

Ozone can cause permanent damage to the respiratory system. Active children are at highest risk from ozone exposure because they often spend a large amount of time outdoors. Active adults of all ages who exercise or work outdoors have an increased risk of exposure to elevated levels of ozone. People with asthma or other respiratory diseases are particularly sensitive to ozone exposure. The following 2002 statistics are for Oconee County and were collected by the Bureau of Epidemiology at DHEC:

- 9.3 percent of adults suffer annually from asthma,
- 86 hospitalizations were due to asthma,
- 103 children under the age of 18 visited the Emergency Room due to asthma, and,
- Asthma is the leading cause of hospitalization for children under the age of 18.

### **Sources of NOx and VOCs**

NOx and VOCs come from emissions from the following sources: stationary, area, mobile and natural. Stationary sources include larger permitted industry and power plants. Area sources are small, stationary and non-transportation sources that collectively contribute to air pollution. Area sources include gas stations (emit NOx) and dry-cleaners (emit VOCs). Mobile sources are divided into two categories, on-road and off-road. The off-road mobile sources include trains, ships, boats, airplanes, lawn equipment, and construction equipment. On-road mobile sources include cars, trucks, and buses. Natural sources for VOCs are released from vegetation, mostly trees in South Carolina. Natural sources for NOx are very rare and include emissions from soil, lightning, and oceans. The following figures for Oconee County show the percentage of sources by category for NOx (Figure 1) and VOCs (Figure 2).

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Figure 1-NOx

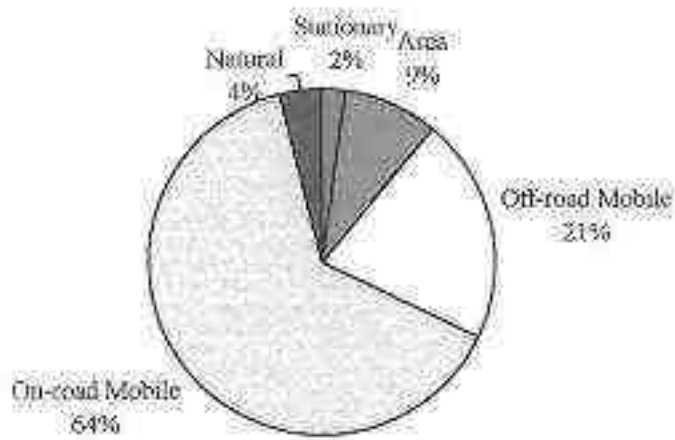
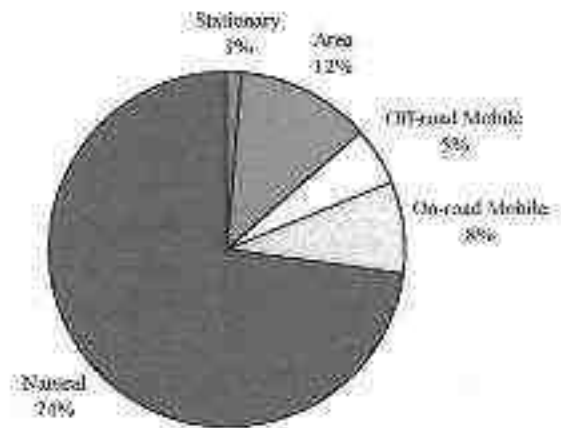


Figure 2 - VOC



Emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC are precursors to the formation of ozone. South Carolina is sometimes referred to as "NO<sub>x</sub> limited." This means that small amounts of NO<sub>x</sub> enable ozone to form rapidly when VOC levels are relatively high, but ozone production is quickly limited by the removal of NO<sub>x</sub>. Under these conditions, NO<sub>x</sub> reductions are highly effective in reducing ozone while VOC reductions have little effect. Figure 1 shows that 62 percent of the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions is from on-road mobile sources. With such a high percentage of NO<sub>x</sub> coming from on-road sources, it would appear that reductions from mobile sources would be beneficial.

## Demographics

Oconee County's area is approximately 670 square miles, with a population of 66,215 according to the 2001-2002 South Carolina Statistical Abstract. The population density is approximately 99 persons/mile<sup>2</sup>. There are a total of approximately 834 miles of interstate, state primary and state secondary roads in the county. The number of registered vehicles in Oconee County was 59,444, ranking the county 17<sup>th</sup> among the other counties in South Carolina for number of registered vehicles.

Of Oconee County's total population, 29,544 people over the age of 16 are employed. Of those employed, 28,936 people commute to work. The distribution of commute choices is identified on Table 1.

<b>Commute Choice</b>	<b>Number Employed</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Drove alone	23,849	80.7
Carpooled	4,354	14.7
Worked at home	608	2.1
*Other	287	1
Walked	365	1.2
Public Transportation	81	0.3

\*Other includes motorcycles, bicycles and other means of transportation not identified.

## Industry

Attachment B contains a list of the industry within Oconee County and the most recent annual emission figures.

## Public Involvement

Oconee County has begun efforts to encourage public involvement in reducing emissions in various ways. Area municipalities were informed of the effort in the early stages of plan development, and invited to participate. Currently, few have pursued the issue, but it is hoped that, over time, several towns will take an active role in emissions reduction. Also, a range of proposed reduction strategies have been presented in open forums such as Planning Commission meetings, community informational meetings, and County Council committee meetings. These sessions have resulted in significant media coverage, and have

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sparked numerous contacts between the Ozone Action Coordinator and various stakeholders. The input gathered from these discussions was used when considering the merits of the reduction strategies.

A formal stakeholder group will be formed to educate and inform the general population. Informational meetings will be held, with local media encouraged to publicize the County's efforts. Other outreach efforts focused on providing the public with easy access to information about ground-level ozone will include a web page with both detailed information, and links to current ozone levels.

### **Emission Reduction Strategies**

Through the development and implementation of this plan, Oconee County will implement local emission reduction strategies that are economically feasible and that make sense for the county. In doing so, the efforts of Oconee County should assist the state in achieving the 8-hour ozone standard by December 31, 2007, and maintaining the standard beyond 2012.

A number of federal control measures are in place and/or will be phased in over the next several years. These programs include the Tier II and Low Sulfur Gasoline and also the NOx SIP call. All of these programs have been developed to help areas attain air quality standards.

The state is also proposing new and/or modifications to regulations that will assist non-attainment areas. The State programs could include a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) regulation; modifications to the open burning regulations and a process to assure transportation plans, programs, and projects consider air quality goals.

Local measures must be implemented no later than April 2005. However, Oconee County will continue to address strategies that will assist in long-term maintenance of the 8-hour ozone standard. It is not possible to determine emissions reductions for each of the following strategies. However, directionally sound strategies have been selected and the county anticipates the cumulative impact of adopting each of these strategies will assist in maintaining the standard.

Attachment C is a list of the emission reduction strategies that will be implemented by Oconee County.

### **Challenges**

Oconee County will be faced with challenges regarding the implementation of emissions reduction strategies. Behavior modification will be one of the challenges faced. Oconee County, through the efforts of the Ozone Action Coordinator and stakeholders, hopes to educate local citizens on the air quality standards and the implications of not meeting the standards. Once education efforts begin, the county anticipates behavior modifications by local citizens. It will be through the joint efforts of local government, private citizens, business, and industry that Oconee County will be able to assist the state in meeting and maintaining the 8-hour ozone standard.

An additional challenge lies in the availability of staff and budget to devote to the task. Currently, the duties of Ozone Action Coordinator are assigned to existing staff in the Planning Department. In the event that Oconee County is determined to be in "non-attainment" of the 8-Hour Standard, resources will merit review.



## **Maintenance**

Local measures must be implemented no later than April 2005. However, as previously mentioned Oconee County will continue to address strategies that will assist in long-term maintenance of the 8-hour ozone standard. DHEC will continue to provide the air quality monitoring necessary to determine attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. Yearly, at the end of each ozone season, Oconee County will review and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies adopted. If necessary, additional emission reduction strategies may be adopted. Once the standard is reached in December 2007, and non-attainment designations are replaced with attainment designations, Oconee County will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies adopted and adjust emission reduction strategies where needed. Maintenance of the standard will depend upon the success of emission reduction strategies implemented by Oconee County and surrounding counties as well as federal and state initiatives.

## Attachment A Oconee County Early Action Compact

### SOUTH CAROLINA'S 8-HOUR OZONE EARLY ACTION COMPACT Oconee County

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has provided an option for areas currently meeting the 1-hour ozone standard, like those in South Carolina, to attain the 8-hour ozone standard by December 31, 2007, and obtain cleaner air sooner than federally mandated. This option offers a more expeditious time line for achieving emissions reductions than expected under the EPA's 8-hour ozone implementation rulemaking, while providing "fall-safe" provisions for the area to revert to the traditional State Implementation Plan (SIP) process if specific milestones are not met. Through the development of this Early Action Compact (EAC), local, state, and EPA officials agree to work together to develop and implement local and state early action plans. The plans will become a part of the state early action SIP to reduce ground-level ozone concentrations to comply with the 8-hour ozone standard by December 31, 2007, and maintain the standard beyond that date. Failure to meet the obligations outlined in the EAC will result in immediate reversion to the traditional non-attainment designation process as required in the Clean Air Act (CAA).

In an effort to provide this information to areas within South Carolina, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) held six public meetings throughout the state. The locations of the meetings were targeted to areas that could potentially be designated as non-attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. The meetings were held in Columbia, Greenville, Florence, Rock Hill, Aiken, and Charleston. EPA officials participated in five of the six meetings. The general public, local government representatives, industry representatives, and environmental interest groups attended the meetings. Prior to the meetings, DHEC issued a press release regarding the development of an early action SIP. Correspondence including a fact sheet was sent to all county administrators, Councils of Governments, Metropolitan Planning Organizations, public interest groups, industry representatives, other state agencies and others determined to be stakeholders in the process.

The Parties to this EAC are: Oconee County, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and EPA.

#### I. General Provisions

- A. The parties commit to develop, implement and maintain the early action SIP (which includes the local early action plans) providing EPA defers the effective date of the non-attainment designation and related requirements as long as all conditions of the EAC and key milestones are met.
- B. If the potential area of non-attainment does not meet all the terms of the EAC, then it will forfeit its participation and will be subject to the full planning requirements under applicable CAA.

traditional SIP processes including requirements defined as part of the EPA's 8-hour ozone implementation rulemaking.

- C. If the area has had the effective date of a non-attainment designation deferred and the area does not reach attainment of the standard by December 31, 2007, then the non-attainment designation will be effective. If the EPA's implementation schedule also requires a traditional SIP from areas on or before December 31, 2007, then a traditional SIP revision demonstrating attainment by the new attainment date will be due for the non-attainment area no later than December 31, 2008.
- D. Before formal adoption into the early action SIP, this agreement may be modified or terminated by mutual consent of all parties, or any party may withdraw from the agreement by notifying other parties in writing. If a party's withdrawal from the agreement prevents remaining signatories from satisfying any of the terms and milestones of the original agreement, the agreement will be void, any deferred effective date of the non-attainment designation would be withdrawn and the area's non-attainment designation would become effective soon after. Upon termination or withdrawal from the EAC, the area will be subject to the full planning requirements under applicable CAA traditional processes including requirements defined as part of the EPA's 8-hour ozone implementation rulemaking. The local government signatories will approve the local early action plans before submission to DHEC for inclusion in the early action SIP. Once the local early action plan is incorporated into the early action SIP, any modifications will be treated as SIP revisions.
- E. Execution of this EAC by each Party shall be by signature of each Party's authorized representative. This agreement remains in effect until December 31, 2007.

## II. Early Action Compact Requirements

- A. **Milestones and Reporting**  
DHEC and local areas will assess progress towards developing and implementing the early action SIP and make a report available to EPA and the public every six months beginning in June 2008. As per EPA guidance, the key milestones for participation in the EAC are identified in the following table.

Local Plan / Early Action SIP Milestones		
DATE	MILESTONE	RESPONSIBILITY
December 31, 2002	EAC signed by all parties and submitted to EPA	Local/State/EPA
June 16, 2003	Discussion of control measures being considered to EPA	Local/State
March 31, 2004	Final local early action plan submitted to DHEC, copy to EPA	Local
December 31, 2004	Early Action State Implementation Plan submitted to EPA for incorporation into SIP	State
April 1, 2005	Local/State control strategies implemented no later than this date	Local/State
September 30, 2005	EPA takes final action on SIP submitted December 31, 2004	EPA
June 30, 2006	State submits progress report to EPA	State
December 31, 2007	Attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard	Local/State

#### B. Emissions Inventories

1. DHEC will be responsible for developing emissions inventories.
2. An initial modeling emissions inventory will be completed by December 31, 2002. This inventory includes:
  - a. Emissions modeling data for a 1998 episode that is representative of a typical ozone season exceedance that meet the EPA episode selection guidance;
  - b. MOBILE6 for determining on-road mobile emissions;
  - c. NONROAD model data; and,
  - d. Area source database utilizing population data allocated statewide.
3. A 2007 future year modeling emissions inventory will be developed by March 31, 2004. This inventory will sufficiently account for projected future growth in ozone precursor emissions through 2007, particularly from stationary, non-road and on-road mobile sources.
4. Additional inventories will be contingent upon legislative appropriations or other funding. Selection of specific episode inventories will be partially determined by the conceptual model, which reflects an analysis of meteorological conditions typical of high ozone events.
5. Emissions inventories will be compared and analyzed for trends in emission sources over time. The emissions inventory comparison and analysis will be completed by December 31, 2003.

### C. Modeling

1. DHEC will be responsible for conducting the meteorological and air quality modeling analysis. DHEC will conduct the modeling analysis based on the "Draft Guidance on the Use of Models and Other Analyses in Attainment Demonstrations for the 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS" (EPA-454/R-99-064, May 1999). The modeling will follow the guidance as facilitated by the EPA Regional Office.
2. Base case modeling will be completed by December 31, 2002. Future case modeling will be completed by October 31, 2003. One or more modeled control cases will be completed by January 31, 2004, with final revisions completed by March 31, 2004. All modeling will:
  - be SIP quality and perform within EPA's accepted margin of accuracy;
  - be carefully documented;
  - sufficiently account for projected future growth in ozone precursor emissions;
  - be accomplished by DHEC and reviewed by EPA; and,
  - be used to determine the effectiveness of NO<sub>x</sub> and/or VOC reductions. The control case(s) will be used to determine the relative effectiveness of different emission reduction strategies and to aid in the selection of appropriate emission reduction strategies.

### D. Control Strategies

1. All adopted Federal and State control strategies that have been or will be implemented by the December 31, 2007, attainment date will be included in base, future and control case modeling.
2. Additional local and state control strategies under consideration will be identified by June 16, 2003. The local and state control strategies selected will be implemented as soon as practical, but no later than April 1, 2005.
3. Local and state control strategies will be specific, quantified, permanent and enforceable. The strategies will also include specific implementation dates and detailed documentation and reporting processes.
4. Voluntary strategies can play a supporting role in the local early action plan and the early action SIP. If emission reductions from voluntary strategies are quantified and credit is taken for them in the local early action plan or the early action SIP, those emission reductions will be enforceable. Additional strategies must be implemented to meet those quantified reduction requirements if quantified voluntary strategies fail. This is true for all quantified emission reductions.
5. Local and state control strategies will be designed and implemented with full stakeholder participation.

6. Local and state control strategies will be incorporated by DHEC into the early action SIP. In the event that the local area desires to add, delete or substitute strategies after early action SIP submittal, the local area will request a modification. Local early action plan modifications will be treated as SIP revisions and facilitated by DHEC.

**E. Maintenance for Growth**

1. The early action SIP will include a component to address emissions growth at least five years beyond December 31, 2007, ensuring that the area will remain in attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard during that period. Attainment maintenance analysis will be completed by January 31, 2004, with final revisions completed by March 31, 2004. The analysis will employ one or more of the following or any other appropriate techniques necessary to make such a determination:
  - a. Modeling analysis showing ozone levels below the 8-hour ozone standard in 2012;
  - b. An annual review of growth (especially mobile and stationary sources) to ensure control measures and growth assumptions are adequate;
  - c. Identification and quantification of federal, state, and/or local measures indicating sufficient reductions to offset growth estimates; or
  - d. Any other appropriate techniques necessary to make such a determination.
2. The early action SIP must also detail a continuing planning process that includes modeling updates and modeling assumption verification (particularly growth assumptions). Modeling updates and planning processes must consider and evaluate the following:
  - a. All relevant actual new point sources;
  - b. Impacts from potential new source growth; and
  - c. Future transportation patterns and their impact on air quality in a manner that is consistent with the most current adopted Long Range Transportation Plan and most current trend and projections of local motor vehicle emissions.
3. If the review of emissions growth in conjunction with the continuing planning process demonstrates that adopted emission reduction strategies are inadequate to address growth in emissions, additional measures will be added to the early action plan. Local planning processes should prepare for this possibility.
4. In the event that the continuing planning process identifies the need to add, delete, or substitute control strategies after the local early action plan has been incorporated into the early action SIP, the local area will initiate, and DHEC will facilitate a SIP revision to accommodate changes.

## **E. Public Involvement**

1. Public involvement has been and will continue to be strongly encouraged during the planning and implementation process.
2. Public awareness programs will be used to provide opportunities for involvement in the planning process, implementation of control strategies, and any other issues important to the area.
3. Increased stakeholders (i.e., local, state, and federal government, citizens, public interest groups, and the business community) will continue to be involved in the planning process as early as possible. Planning meetings will be open to the public, with posted meeting times and locations. Early action SIP drafts will be publicly available, and the drafting process will have sufficient opportunities for comment from all interested stakeholders.
4. Opportunities for public comment on the proposed early action SIP will be provided and will follow the traditional SIP revision process as implemented by DHEC.
5. Semi-annual reports detailing, at a minimum, progress toward key milestones, will be made available to the public.
6. DHEC has established and will maintain a website for South Carolina's Early Action Plan for the 8-hour ozone standard, located at [www.scdhec.net/ha/ean.html](http://www.scdhec.net/ha/ean.html).

## **III. Local Government Responsibilities**

The local governments agree to develop and implement a local early action plan that will promote the area's attainment by December 31, 2007, of the 8-hour ozone standard and maintenance until at least 2012. The local governments will develop this plan in coordination with the DHEC, EPA, stakeholders and the public. The local early action plan will include a process to evaluate the effectiveness and maintain long-term compliance with the standard.

After all adopted Federal and State controls that have been or will be implemented by the attainment date of December 31, 2007, are accounted for in the modeling, the local area must adopt additional local controls, as necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard by December 31, 2007. Local controls under consideration must be identified and described by June 16, 2003. These measures must be included in the semi-annual report made available to the public.

The draft local early action plan will be submitted to DHEC by August 31, 2003. The final local early action plan will be submitted to DHEC, with a copy forwarded to EPA, by March 31, 2004. The adopted local early action plan will be included in the early action SIP due December 31, 2004.

In the event a development or issue arises that may impact performance or progress toward key milestones (including if a key milestone will be or has been missed and/or if a termination or modification has been requested), the responsible party will notify all other signatories in writing as soon as possible.

#### IV. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

DHEC agrees to develop and implement a state early action SIP that will demonstrate the participating area's attainment by December 31, 2007, of the 8-hour ozone standard and maintenance until at least 2012. DHEC will develop this plan in coordination with the local governments, EPA, stakeholders and the public. The state early action SIP will include a process to monitor and maintain long-term compliance with the standard.

It is the responsibility of each state under the CAA to ensure attainment with all National Ambient Air Quality Standards. At any such time that an area is deemed non-attainment, the state will be required to develop a plan to return the area(s) to attainment in accordance with the CAA. If applicable, South Carolina is committed to working with adjacent states to assure mutual attainment of national standards.

In the event a development or issue arises that may impact performance or progress toward key milestones (including if a key milestone will be or has been missed and/or if a termination or modification has been requested), DHEC will notify all other signatories in writing as soon as possible.

DHEC will provide support to areas throughout the planning and implementation process by:

1. Developing emission inventories, modeling, trend analysis, and quantification and comparison of control measures.
2. Providing necessary information on all federal and state adopted emission reduction measures, which affect the area.
3. Providing technical and strategic assistance, as appropriate, in the selection and implementation of control strategies.
4. Providing technical and planning assistance in developing and implementing processes to address the impact of emissions growth beyond the attainment date.
5. Maintaining monitors and reporting and analysis of monitoring data.
6. Promoting public awareness efforts.
7. Coordinating communication between local areas and the EPA to facilitate continuing the EPA review of local work.
8. Ensuring expeditious review of local early action plan(s), and if deemed adequate, proposing modification of the early action SIP to adopt the early action plan.



9. Adopting control measures into the early action SIP as expeditiously as possible. The final complete early action SIP revision must be completed, adopted, and submitted by the state to the EPA by December 31, 2004.
10. Tracking progress. If any milestone is missed and EPA withdraws the deferred effective date, thereby triggering a non-attainment designation and applicable statutory requirements, the state will strive to submit a traditional non-attainment SIP within one year. However, due to the South Carolina legislative review process, it may take at least eighteen months.
11. Working concurrently with areas not electing to participate in the early action SIP process in preparing the traditional SIP submittal as required by the CAA.

#### V. The Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA will participate by:

1. Recognizing the local area's and state's commitment to voluntarily adopt an early, substantive, enforceable, and scientifically-based attainment plan with early implementation of control measures by becoming a party to the EAC developed in accordance with South Carolina's Protocol for Early Action Compacts.
2. Providing technical assistance to the state(s) and local area(s) in the development of the early action plan.
3. Reviewing and approving the completed early action SIP by no later than September 30, 2005.
4. Deferring the effective date of non-attainment designation and related requirements for participating areas that fail to meet the 8-hour ozone standard as long as all terms and key milestones of the EAC are being met, including submission of the early action SIP revision by December 31, 2004.
5. Designating the area expeditiously as attainment and imposing no additional requirements, provided that the monitors in the area reflect attainment by December 31, 2007.
6. Taking action to withdraw the deferred effective date if the area violates the standard as of December 31, 2007, and the area has had the effective date of its non-attainment designation deferred. The area's non-attainment designation will become effective soon after.
7. Ensuring appropriate credit in the traditional SIP process for all emissions reductions from measures implemented in the early action SIP if the area does not meet all the terms of the EAC, including meeting agreed-upon key milestones and is designated (or re-designated if necessary) according to the EPA's 8-hour ozone implementation guidelines. The EPA will offer such an area no delays, exemptions, or other favorable treatment because of its participation in the EAC.

- 8. Not allowing any agst to renew their EAC after December 31, 2007, or initiate a new contract if it has previously forfeited its participation.

VI. Signatures

United States Environmental Protection Agency

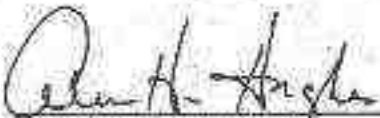
Title

Date

South Carolina  
Department of Health and Environmental Control

Title

Date

  
Orange County Representative

Co Supervisor  
Title

12/02/02  
Date

**Attachment B**  
**Major Industries in Oconee County**

- |                                       |                              |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • West Point Stevens, Inc.            | Textiles                     |
| • Duke Energy Corporation             | Energy                       |
| • Schlumberger SEMA                   | Electronic Measuring Devices |
| • Schneider Electric/Square D Company | Motor Control Centers        |
| • Dunlop Slazenger Group              | Sports Equipment             |
| • Kendall Healthcare Product Company  | Healthcare-related Fabrics   |
| • Englehard Corporation               | Precious Metal Catalyst      |
| • Timken Corporation                  | Bearings                     |
| • Kennametal IPG                      | Twist Drills                 |
| • U.S. Engine Valve Corporation       | Engine Valves                |
| • BP Fabrics & Fibers                 | Non-woven Fabric             |
| • BorgWarner Automotive, Inc.         | Automotive Components        |
| • Jacobs Chuck Manufacturing          | Drill and Tap Chucks         |

**Attachment C**  
**Oconee County**  
**Emission Reduction Strategies**

Measure	Description	Current assessment of emission reductions	Implementation Date	Geographic area and/or local government
Ozone Action Coordinator	Designation of county staff person to coordinate education efforts and dissemination of ozone related information	Directionally Sound	July 2003	Countywide
Ozone Reduction Meetings	Coordination of meetings with municipalities, stakeholder groups, the public, and other entities	Directionally Sound	2004	Countywide
Lower Emissions in County Fleet	Utilize Capital Improvement Plan to initiate annual review of vehicle and equipment fleet. Upgrade and replace older, less-fuel efficient vehicles and equipment as budget allows; replace improperly operating catalytic converters.	Directionally Sound	2003	County Government
Energy-efficient Buildings	Utilize Capital Improvement Plan to initiate annual review of needed upgrades to county-owned buildings and facilities. Resulting construction and maintenance projects to result in highest level of energy-efficiency practical for the structures.	Directionally Sound	2003	County Government

Reduce Speeding on Highways	County shall support efforts by County Sheriff to emphasize speed and traffic control (this may or may not include expansion of Traffic Control Division of Sheriff's Department)	Directionally Sound	2004	Countywide
Greenspace Regulations	Amend Land Development and Subdivision Regulations to require minimum areas of greenspace and trees in all new county-approved subdivisions	Directionally Sound	2004	Countywide
Include Ozone Reduction in Comprehensive Plan	Include emission reduction efforts as a major goal in the updated Comprehensive Plan	Directionally Sound	2004	Countywide
Intergovernmental Cooperation	Encourage and assist municipalities in taking an active role in countywide emission reduction efforts. This may include supporting efforts by municipalities to develop and expand mass transportation facilities	Directionally Sound	2004	Countywide

# Oconee County Planning Commission

415 S. Pine St. • Walhalla, South Carolina 29691

Phone (864) 638-4218 • Fax (864) 638-4168



## 2003 – 2004 Capital Improvement Plan Clarification

The 2003 – 2004 Capital Improvement Plan included vehicles and capital equipment and some of the items were not clearly defined (highlighted). The intent of the Planning Commission was that for the Sheriff's Department all eleven (11) vehicles were to be Crown Victoria sedans (patrol cars). The G30 communications van is addressed in the 2004 – 2005 Capital Improvement Plan.

The replacement for the Crown Victoria in the Building Code Department was intended to be a 4X4 vehicle. This reason for a 4X4 vehicle is due to the fact that Building Codes mission requires them to inspect jobs that frequently are in areas where the roads are not complete. It may not be necessary for the department to have all 4 X 4 vehicles, but at least a couple would ease the current situation.

The replacement for the Crown Victoria in the Information Technology Department was intended to be a mini van. The IT Department frequently moves computer hardware and the van would allow secure space for the hardware, spare parts and cables.

Additionally, new vehicles can be purchased on state contract for less money than some of the dollar amounts shown for surplus vehicles. If it is possible to purchase a new vehicle for less than the total shown for surplus vehicles then the rational thing to do is buy new.

The Planning Commission feels that County Council should conduct a survey of all county departments to determine the need for nonstandard vehicles. Standard vehicles are midsize two wheel drive sedans. The survey would require the following information be provided:

1. How many vehicles does the department operate?
2. Why is the vehicle needed? (Purpose, User)
3. How is the vehicle used?
4. Will a midsize sedan meet the needs of the department? If not Why?
5. What uses require an oversize vehicle?
6. What uses require a 4X4?
7. What uses require a pickup or van? Can a trailer or van be rented for infrequent uses?
8. How many of this type specialty vehicle does your department have?

This recommendation would save money on the front end by eliminating unnecessary specialty vehicles and on the back end in fuel costs and maintenance.

Attachment: Vehicle and Equipment list

**2003 -2004  
REPLACEMENT  
VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT**

DEPT	VEHICLE	YEAR	MAKE	MODEL	REPLACE
101	101.99	1991	CHEVY	G30	29,500
101	101.50	1992	FORD	CV	29,500
101	C1	1992	FORD	CV	29,500
101	100.06	1993	FORD	CV	29,500
101	101.99	1995	CHEVY	TAHOE	29,500
101	101.31	1997	FORD	CV	29,500
101	C2	1997	FORD	CV	29,500
101	101.28	1998	FORD	CV	29,500
101	101.38	1998	FORD	CV	29,500
101	101.40	1998	FORD	CV	29,500
101	101.41	1998	FORD	CV	29,500
102	HAZMAT	1978U	FORD	F600	40,000
110	102.20	1990S	CHEVY	2500	13,000
202	102.21	1994S	FORD	RANGER	13,000
301	99.02	1991S	FORD	CV	10,000
509	100.43	1990S	CHEVY	CAPRICE	10,000
601	235.09	1989	FIAT ALLIS	FL20	275,000
601	325.03	1976	CAT	12G/MG	210,000
702	100.26	1995S	FORD	CV	13,000
711	100.12	1992	FORD	CV	25,000
720	B119	UNK	GOLF CT	EZ GO 25	4,000
720	B118	1983	YANMAR	226D	14,000
721	100.19	1992S	FORD	CV	10,000
721	102.24	1986S	FORD	F250	13,000
721	100.77	1990S	CHEVY	CAPRICE	10,000
732	102.01	1986S	FORD	COFF15	13,000
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>987,500</b>

S = State surplus

U = Used Vehicle

**RECOMMENDATION:** Recommend that Oconee County Council amend the 2003-2004 budget to include the vehicles and equipment listed above. The funds would be removed from the Capital Improvements account formerly known as paving and new construction.

# Oconee County Planning Commission

415 S. Pine St. • Walhalla, South Carolina 29691

Phone (864) 638-4218 • Fax (864) 638-4168



MEMORANDUM 28 – 04

FROM: PLANNING COMMISSION *J.H.*

TO: COUNTY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Tri-County Technical College Request

DATE: February 12, 2004

Please find attached the Planning Commission's recommendation concerning the Tri-County request for building monies. Should you have questions please call the Planning Department.

CC: Supervisor  
Clerk to Council  
Finance



## TRI-COUNTY TECHNICAL COLLEGE REQUEST

Tri-County requested \$100,000 from Oconee County Council to build a training facility for economic development training. The facility would be used for training workers for new or expanding industry. In discussions with Jim Alexander, Oconee County's Economic Development Director, the project is needed and would be a valued tool in recruiting and keeping industry.

Since the inception of Tri-County the cost of facilities has been divided between the three counties on the basis of: Anderson County = one half (1/2), Oconee County = one fourth (1/4) and Pickens County = one fourth (1/4). The request is asking for Oconee to provide one third (1/3) of the requested money for this project. This could set a precedent for future capital and maintenance requests that could harm Oconee County.

Tri-County has provided additional information concerning bidding document used in this process and the budget estimates for the project. The College is in compliance with state law and the estimates appear sound.

If County Council approves \$75,000 for the project, which would keep the funding formula from the past 30+ years intact, the money should be provided over 2 budget years at \$37,500 per year.

**Recommendation: That County Council approve \$75,000 as the Oconee County share of the proposed project.**

Attachments: Original request with drawing  
Bidding Documents  
Budget Estimate



## ANDERSON-OCONEE-PICKENS Economic Development Center

Tri-County Technical College is seeking funding to establish a facility dedicated for the training of individuals for new and expanding businesses in our service area. It will be built to allow maximum flexibility for utilization of the space. The facility will be an addition to Cleveland Hall and includes two classrooms, 750 square feet each, and an open lab area of approximately 6,000 square feet.

**Estimated Cost of Construction and  
Architectural/Engineering** **\$ 700,000**

### Source of funds:

Anderson County	\$ 100,000	
Oconee County	\$ 100,000	
Pickens County	<u>\$ 100,000</u>	\$ 300,000
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education		\$ 200,000
Tri-County Technical College	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	

**TOTAL** **\$ 700,000**

7900 Highway 75 • P.O. Box 387 • Pendleton, South Carolina 29670 • www.tctc.edu  
(864) 646-8361 • Toll Free 1-856-249-6077 (Within 864 Area Code) • TDD/VOICE 1-800-735-2805

President: Ronnie E. Boyd  
Commissioners: Anderson County - Robert D. Clevor, Rosemary H. Lindsey, Larry O. Miller  
Oconee County - William H. Hudson, Helen P. Goodson Sanders, Vice Chairman, J. Neal Washburn  
Pickens County - Bep G. Childress, William W. Kistler, Jr., Mervel H. Stewart, Chairman

## CHAPTER 5 BIDDING DOCUMENTS

### 5.1 RELATED STATUTORY AUTHORITY

- ✓ A. SC Law Section 2-47-50 prohibits action of any sort or any expenditure that implements a Permanent Improvement Project (PIP) in any way until the Board has formally approved the project, except for advertising and interviewing for architectural and engineering services.
- ✓ B. SC Law Section 6-7-820 requires the State to comply with local zoning ordinances.
- C. SC Law Section 6-9-110 exempts the State from any county, municipal or local ordinance or regulation that requires the purchase or acquisition of a permit, license, or other device used to enforce any building standard.
- ✓ D. SC Law Section 10-1-180 provides that all construction, improvement, and restoration of state buildings shall comply with all applicable standards as specified in the Manual for Planning and Execution of State Permanent Improvements. The State Engineer shall determine the enforcement of the aforementioned codes and referenced standards on state buildings.
- ✓ E. SC Law Section 11-35-2720 permits the Chief Procurement Officers to prepare or review, issue, revise and maintain the specifications for supplies, services and construction required by the State.
- ✓ F. SC Law Section 11-35-2730 requires that all specifications shall be written to assure most effective procurement of the State's actual needs and shall not be unduly restrictive.
- G. SC Law Section 11-35-2740 permits the Chief Procurement Officers to delegate in writing to a using agency the authority to prepare and utilize its own specifications. The specifications must assure maximum cost-effective procurements that are consistent with regulations promulgated by the Board.
- ✓ H. SC Law Section 11-35-2750 requires that specifications prepared by architects and engineers shall be nonrestrictive and shall maximize the cost effectiveness of all procurements.
- ✓ I. SC Law Section 11-35-3030 requires that all competitive sealed bidding for state construction contracts in excess of \$100,000 be provided with bid security.
- ✓ J. SC Law Section 11-35-3030 requires that when a state construction contract in excess of \$100,000 is awarded, both a performance bond and labor and material payment bond be provided by the contractor.
- ✓ K. SC Law Section 29-6-10 requires public agencies to have labor & material payment bonds for construction contracts in excess of \$50,000.
- L. SC Law Section 23-45-80 requires that all Modular Buildings be certified by the South Carolina Buildings Code Council and comply with The South Carolina Modular Buildings Construction Act.
- ✓ M. SC Law Section 40-3-110 and Regulation 11-14 requires all construction documents to bear a seal of a licensed architect, when required to be prepared by a licensed architect.
- ✓ N. SC Law Section 40-22-370 requires all construction documents bear a seal of a licensed engineer, when required to be prepared by a licensed engineer.
- ✓ O. Governor's Executive Order No. 82-19 requires the State Engineer to assure compliance with the "State of South Carolina Building Standards in Floodplain Areas".
- ✓ P. SC Law Section 23-45-145 requires a Fire Sprinkler System Specification Sheet to be completed for every fire sprinkler system to be installed in South Carolina.

### 5.2 RELATED OSE FORMS

The following OSE standard forms are referred to in this Chapter. Reproducible copies of these forms may be found in the Appendix indicated.

- A. SE-240, *South Carolina Professional Services Contract*, which may be found in Appendix A.
- B. SE-271, *Schematic Design Documents Transmittal Form*, which may be found in Appendix A.

**SUMMARY**  
**Budget Estimate**  
**FOR**  
**Cleveland Hall Courtyard Infill**  
**Tri County Technical College**  
**Pendleton, SC**

<b>Design Firm:</b> Enwright Associates 101 West Broad St, Suite 200 Greenville, SC 29601	<b>Owner:</b> Tri County Technical College Pendleton, SC	<b>Cost Estimator:</b> Aiken Cost Consultants 1010 East North Street Greenville, SC 29601
--	--	--

		Project Data		Area Calculation:	
Code:	EN7721			Gross	Adjusted Gross
Type of Work:	Addition				
Mid Point of Construction:	Jan-04	Enclosed Area		7478 SF	7478 SF
Est. Const. Duration:	4 Months				
Owner Budget:	\$ Unknown				
ACC Last Estimate:	\$ N/A	Total Bldg Area =		7478 SF	7478 SF

LINE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SYSTEM UNIT	UNIT OF MEAS.	SYS QUAN.	BYG UNIT COST	COST/SF GROSS	TOTAL COST	
0	General Contractor OH & GC	Const. Duration	MO	4	16,480.21	8.67	73,941	
1	Foundation System	Ground Ftr Area	SF	7,478	2.29	2.29	17,104	
2	Slab on Grade	Slab-on-Grade Area	SF	7,478	4.75	4.75	35,527	
3	Structural Frame	Slab-on-Grade Area	GSF	-	-	-	-	
4	Supported Floor System	Supp. Ftr. Area	GSF	-	-	-	-	
5	Roof Structure	Roof Surf. Area	SF	7,750	8.46	8.77	65,566	
6	Roofing	Roof Surf. Area	SF	7,750	3.78	3.69	28,122	
7	Stairs and Ramps	Linear Ft. Nosing	LFN	105	81.10	1.28	3,588	
8	Elevators	Total No. of Stops	STP	-	-	-	-	
9	Exterior Wall System	Wall Area-1 Side	SF	3,810	16.02	8.37	62,623	
10	Interior Wall System	Wall Area-1 Side	SF	6,645	8.25	9.08	20,614	
11	Interior Finishes	Gross Bldg. Area	SF	7,478	5.94	5.94	44,430	
12	Doors & Hardware	Surf. Area-1 Side	SF	333	45.87	2.03	15,175	
13	Windows/Glazed Wall	Surf. Area-1 Side	SF	150	30.83	0.81	3,586	
14	Specialties	Gross Bldg. Area	SF	7,478	8.44	8.44	48,178	
15	Plumbing	No. of Fixtures	EA	2	1,058.65	0.85	2,732	
16	HVAC Systems	Gross Bldg. Area	SF	7,478	13.50	13.60	100,953	
17	Fire Protection	Protected Area	SF	7,478	2.38	2.38	17,683	
18	Power	Gross Bldg. Area	GSF	7,478	2.47	2.47	18,445	
19	Lighting	Gross Bldg. Area	GSF	7,478	6.50	6.50	48,607	
20	Special Electrical	Gross Bldg. Area	GSF	7,478	3.50	3.50	23,173	
21	Special Systems/Equipment	Gross Bldg. Area	GSF	-	-	-	-	
22	<b>SUBTOTAL (LINES 1 THROUGH 21)</b>							\$ 650,948
23	Interior Building Demolition	Demolition Area	SF	7,478	1.55	1.55	11,583	
24	<b>SUBTOTAL (LINE 22 + 23)</b>							\$ 662,530
25	Built-in Equipment	Gross Bldg. Area	SF	-	-	-	-	
26	<b>TOTAL BUILDING COST (LINE 24 + LINE 25)</b>							\$ 662,530

Cleveland Hall Courtyard Infill  
 Tri County Technical College  
 Pandleton, SC

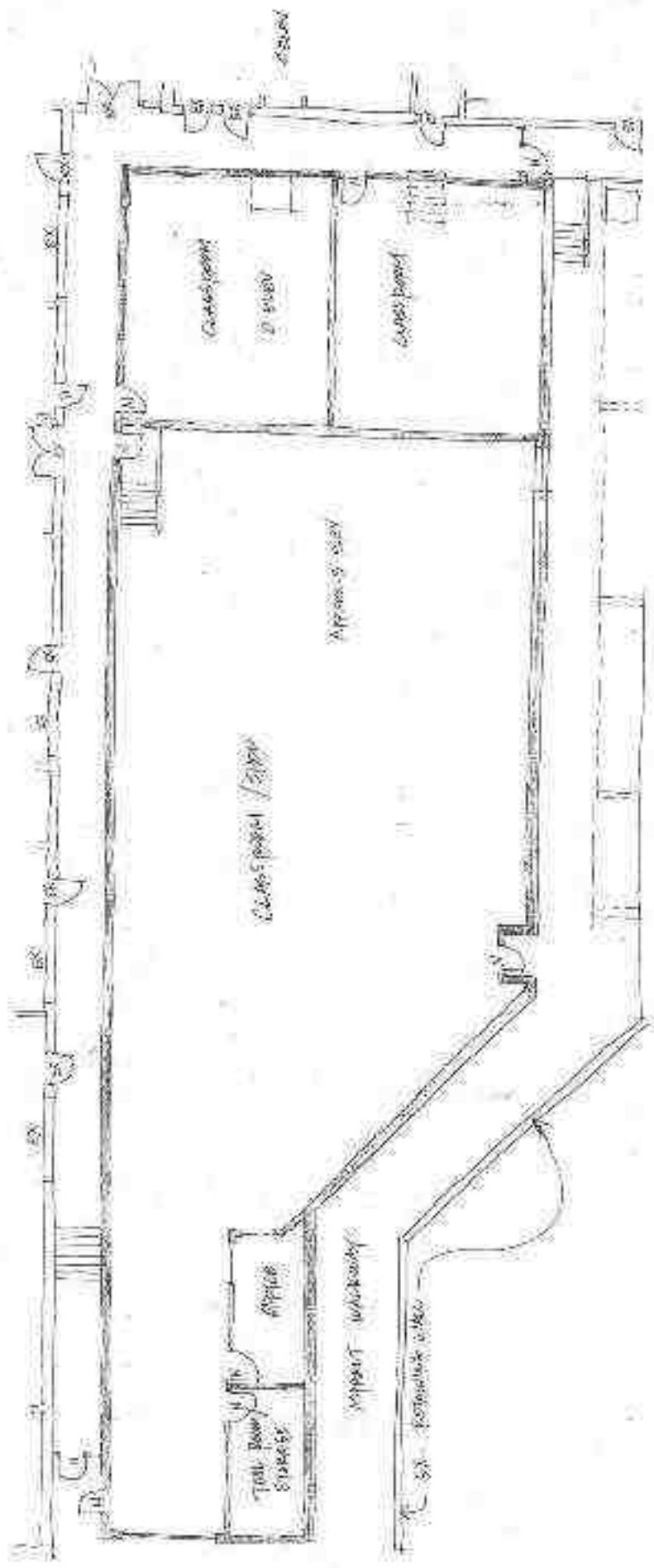
LINE NO.	DESCRIPTION	SYSTEM UNIT	UNIT OF MEAS	SYS QUAN	SYS UNIT COST	COST/SF GROSS	TOTAL COST	
<b>UTILITIES AND SITEWORK</b>								
27	Exterior Electrical Distribution	Length of Run	LF	-	-	-	-	
28	Area Lighting	No. of Fixtures	EA	-	-	-	-	
29	Exterior Mechanical Distrib.	Length of Run	LF	-	-	-	-	
30	Water Distribution System	Length of Run	LF	-	-	-	-	
31	Sanitary Sewer Collection	Length of Run	LF	-	-	-	-	
32	Storm Drainage System	Length of Run	LF	-	-	-	-	
33	<b>SUBTOTAL UTILITIES (LINES 27 THROUGH 32)</b>						\$	-
34	Roads	Surface Area	SY	-	-	-	-	
35	Parking	Surface Area	SY	-	-	-	-	
36	Site Preparation & Earthwork	Volume (Cut & Fill)	CY	-	-	-	-	
37	Landscaping	Area Planted	SY	-	-	-	-	
38	Site Improvements	Area Developed	SY	-	-	-	-	
39	Fencing	Length of Fence	LF	-	-	-	-	
40	Special Building Foundation Syst	Combined Length	LF	-	-	-	-	
41	Site Demolition	Area Demolished	SY	-	-	-	-	
42	<b>SUBTOTAL SITEWORK (LINES 34 THROUGH 41)</b>						\$	-
43	<b>TOTAL UTILITY &amp; SITEWORK COST (LINE 33 + 42)</b>						\$	-
44	<b>TOTAL PROJECT (LINE 26 + LINE 43)</b>			SF	7,478	\$	88.56	\$ 662,509
45	4% Contingency for Non-competitive Bid Climate						\$	26,800
46	<b>TOTAL PROBABLE BASE BID</b>			SF	7,478	\$	92.14	\$ 689,309
47	8% Construction Contingency						\$	55,060
48	<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES</b>						\$	744,369

The above unit prices INCLUDE the following:

General Contractor's Profit	Design Contingency
Bond	State Sales Tax
General Contractor Home Office Expense	Escalation to Mid Point of Construction
Unlisted Items	Force & Merte
Working in Diffcult Conditions	

The following items are EXCLUDED from this estimate:

Design Fees	Asbestos Survey/Design or Abatement
Inhouse Costs	Furniture or Furnishings (Except as Noted)
Finance Costs	Window Blinds or Other Window Treatments



1  
2  
3  
4

Ms. Elizabeth Young  
Chesapeake Bay Water Quality  
301 1st Street  
Baltimore, MD 21202

December 20, 2007

Re: Chesapeake Bay Water Quality Program - Basin 5a Investigation  
(under the Executive License Agreement)

To: Ms. Young

As requested, Goldie & Associates has reviewed the following documents in order to assist you in the local discharge process. The following documents are not intended to be used in any way for the Executive License Agreement.

Background

The proposed ground water discharge locations at Station 110-611 have been relatively close to each other. Although the entire MSWRF is officially closed, only the section originally permitted by the DEPR (Division 1) were closed under current Subchapter 35 regulations, including the installation of a cap(sic). This same portion of the ground water discharge process is currently under review and has been approved for discharge. As a result, the discharge to the ground water is being approved for discharge. The discharge is being approved for discharge. The discharge is being approved for discharge. The discharge is being approved for discharge.

- As a result of the review, the County is performing a preliminary assessment to determine the nature of the discharge. The discharge is being approved for discharge. The discharge is being approved for discharge. The discharge is being approved for discharge.
1. Impact of discharge on the ground water quality and quantity.
  2. MOU between the County and the discharge location.
  3. Other water quality data and any other relevant information.

Since 1998, the monitoring wells have been monitored semi-annually for VOC and metals impacts. Since the recent monitoring of wells, surface water and storm water have been geochemically sampled as well. The following environmental data and sampling have been found:

A recent groundwater plume assessment, conducted in the spring of 2001, revealed that four monitoring points are in a groundwater basin. However, DEEC is not sure that this groundwater contamination data can be relied upon. State regulations require any monitoring to address the source of the contamination. State contamination is primarily minor at Quarry Creek (C) and no other sources of contamination are known. "Source" remediation requires the following remediation strategy:

Coble & Associates performed a study to determine the most timely means of groundwater contamination (VOC) mitigation via an increasingly efficient gravity flow landfill technique. The study revealed that the VOC contamination was not being transported by the wind and soil, but was also a result of direct infiltration of landfill leachate into the groundwater. These reports support the installation of a cap over Division II, rather than other remediation options, and as a means of the landfill's freshwater extraction system.

The report will include a detailed Design on the Division II treatment of Division II leachate (Phase II). This will effectively stop or significantly slow and/or water seepage during the package and into the groundwater.

A Conceptual Action Plan was submitted to DEEC in May 2001, not recommended as a remedy project with a cap over the landfill area. However, the study was not recommended. A study report was prepared in August 2001 recommending that this study permit the DEEC to see and the State's permit. The report property is defined as follows: such. We anticipate DEEC approval of this study to be in the study.

The DEEC is reviewing the County's plan to proceed with a reclamation of projects concerning the landfill. The elements of the project include installing a closure plan for the Division II project in the MSWV landfill, which requires a study program and investigations and permitting for the closure plan. Permitting the MSWV landfill and creating a water management/recovery area.

The following is a breakdown of the regional environmental impacts to create the this multifaceted project:

#### Wetlands Disturbance and Timber Harvest:

The DEEC understands that the County intends to harvest the proposed 2000 acre (1000 and the proposed site along Strawberry Farm road by timber. Based on state observations, there appears to be wetlands and streams of the U.S. located on the site. Experience. It will be necessary to avoid disturbing or work to this. Unfortunately,



addressing the wetlands will be necessary, either temporary, activities etc. In general, this plan was prepared under the assumption that the wetlands be left in place for both the building operation and the future construction related activities. This will require the following scope of activities:

- Review permit standards for wetlands on the site and set remaining areas
- Prepare site-specific mitigation wetlands
- Mapping grade survey of the wetlands
- Submit delineation report to the Army Corps of Engineers for wetland restoration

Based on this portion of the scope will be based on the project's specific activities. The budget for the services proposed will be \$2,500.

Should a final review of a completed survey study be required by either the County or MUDC, water quality, then an additional \$750 will need to be included.

Before moving the permit files forward, we recommend that the study to be prepared be subject and budgeted. The project's scope will be a combination of several wetland functions, as well as both the County and a national. Both the County and the other national agencies will be involved in the project. The proposed budget will be discussed with County personnel. A final plan will be developed and then the County will be notified. After the budget is approved, the budget will be reviewed with County personnel in the field and all payments made as necessary. This proposed scope of services is budgeted to be \$1,500.

**MISW Closure/Post-Closure Plan**

The main focus of this project will be to provide close this landfill under county or DWR/CDDM/DNR requirements. We strongly recommend that you begin working on the final site plan in January 2018 across the project and proceed to DWR/CDDM/DNR's planned approach in the project. We recommend the following scope of activities:

- Develop preliminary plan with MUDC and the County
- Coordinate pre-design meeting with DWR/CDDM/DNR in Columbia
- Topographic survey of the site
- Prepare the site plan for the landfill
- Design contract between DWR/CDDM/DNR
- Review and review plan
- Prepare design and start the contract plan
- Incorporate existing contract and design, settlement contract and site plan plan
- Develop 15 permit applications
- Design and construction of the landfill
- Submit Design to MUDC for permitting
- Submit Post-Closure Plan

The budget for these services will be \$12,000

### Recurve Site Design & Permitting - T & D Landfill Site:

The next step in the design plan will be to finalize the above and permitting of the site. Scope sheet. This is expected to be completed by the end of the year. A site plan will be submitted to the city for review. A final site plan will be prepared from the CAD and will be used for a final design because of the short lead times. We recommend the following steps of review:

- Available soil test logs
- Feasibility and permit application
- Design excavation of the site in clay
- The plan includes grading notes of erosion from stormwater in G&E (available)
- Layout erosion and stormwater control plan
- Develop drawings and specifications
- Submit Design & Permitting

The budget for these services will be \$2,500.

### Recurve Site Design & Permitting - Brewery Park Road:

This business of the city includes the design of the landfill well come from the property of the city. The design is a design that the city will be required to submit to the city for review. It is expected to be completed by the end of the year. A site plan will be prepared from the CAD and will be used for a final design because of the short lead times. We recommend the following steps of review:

- Available soil test logs
- Feasibility and permit application
- Design excavation of the site in clay
- The plan includes grading notes of erosion from stormwater in G&E (available)
- Layout erosion and stormwater control plan
- Develop drawings and specifications
- Submit Design & Permitting
- Submit an erosion control plan to the city

The budget for these services will be \$2,500.

### C&D Recycling & Compost Area

The County anticipates its requests for financing and to the MSW site (P7000000) in 2025, the County has proposed various alternatives to provide a C&D recycling area. This will provide the following range of services:

- Resurfacing of facility
- Exchange of material from the facility
- Provide energy production by-catchers
- Evaluate plans and specifications
- Submit Request to ZHED for permitting

The budget for these services will be \$3,000.

### Contract Documents and Construction Management

The above project will need to be completed in 2025. The project will include the following items:

- Develop a bid package
- Develop contract documents
- Release the project to bid
- Provide monthly One-bid meeting
- Coordinate with and schedule a contractor to the County
- Coordinate with the contractor to ensure
- Coordinate program through project close
- Monthly contractor surveys
- Coordinate payments received
- Coordinate Change Order Requests
- Staff Training
- As-built survey
- Develop punch list items
- Provide punch list items to C&D
- Provide comprehensive quarterly review

The budget for these services will be \$20,000.

### Soil Testing

During the initial or phase of the project, it will be necessary to set the site up for compliance with plans and specifications. We are recommending that the site be used for preliminary and construction maintenance of most projects. This budget includes the following: laboratory charges, transportation of samples, and quantity.

The budget for testing services will be \$20,000.

**Summary:**

Williams, Delores and Timber Working	882,800
M&W Curving Post Office Area	\$22,000
C&L-McCraw Site Design and Permitting	\$7,500
Strawberry Farm Road Design and Permitting	\$94,000
Carl-Johnstone & Gunnsong Area	\$7,300
Trigiani-Dorminey and Construction Management	\$110,000
Full Staffing	\$29,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,168,700</b>

We appreciate the opportunity to serve the County with this project. If we learn of any other opportunities and provide you with contact information, please let me know.

Sincerely,

**Paul H. & Associates**

Alan Page, P.E.  
 Consulting Group Manager

200 West 20th Street, Suite 1000

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2

## RECAPPING SENEGA LANDFILL & CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LANDFILL

We will need to move to our newly-permitted C&I landfill in approximately 1 year.

<u>TIKELINE</u>		<u>ENGINEERING COST</u>
Phase 1: Define wetlands & harvest timber	2-3 weeks	\$8,200
Wait for DHEC response to Soil Survey Study	—————	
Phase 2: Develop closure plan & design	2-3 months	\$85,500
Wait for DHEC response to plan	—————	
Phase 3: Develop contract documents & release to bid	3 months	\$80,000
Phase 4: Construct landfill (75,000 cu yd soil needed to re-cap)	Several months	\$20,000
Total		\$168,700

In addition, an estimated \$1,515,146 will be needed for construction.

Construction Cost Estimate  
Seneca Landfill Closure Plan - Phase II  
Table 5

Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
<b>Landfill</b>				
1. Seal mats & Erosion Control Measures	LF	1,079	\$9,000.00	\$9,711,000
2. Riprap & Riprap Terrace	CY	21,000	\$8.00	\$168,000
3. Soil Cap of Iron Oxide	CY	21,000	\$1.50	\$31,500
4. Puccin Clay Material	CY	21,000	\$2.50	\$52,500
5. Riprap Terrace	CY	21,000	\$1.00	\$21,000
6. Grassing & Seeding	AS	28	\$1,000.00	\$28,000
7. Erosion Control Measures	EA	18	\$750.00	\$13,500
8. Erosion Control Measures	EA	5	\$5,000.00	\$25,000
9. Riprap Terrace	LF	0.000	\$5.00	\$0.00
10. Riprap Terrace	LF	1,000	\$0.00	\$0.00
11. Riprap Terrace	LF	5,000	\$5.00	\$25,000
<b>Stormwater Management</b>				
12. Stormwater Management	AC	10	\$5,000.00	\$50,000
13. Stormwater Management	CY	12,000	\$1.50	\$18,000
14. Stormwater Management	LF	1,000	\$0.00	\$0.00
15. Stormwater Management	EA	1	\$15,000.00	\$15,000
16. Stormwater Management	CY	10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00
17. Stormwater Management	CY	10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00
18. Stormwater Management	AC	10	\$1,000.00	\$10,000
<b>Construction &amp; Building</b>				
19. Construction & Building	AC	10	\$5,000.00	\$50,000
20. Construction & Building	CY	12,000	\$1.50	\$18,000
21. Construction & Building	EA	1	\$5,000.00	\$5,000
22. Construction & Building	CY	10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00
23. Construction & Building	CY	10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00
24. Construction & Building	CY	10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00
25. Construction & Building	CY	10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00
26. Construction & Building	CY	10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00
27. Construction & Building	AC	10	\$1,000.00	\$10,000
<b>Subtotal</b>				
				\$1,377,400.00
<b>Engineering &amp; Construction Administration</b>				
				\$187,700.00
				\$187,700.00
<b>Total</b>				
				\$1,565,100.00

Engineering & Construction Administration: 0.15%

Total: \$1,565,100.00

## FY03 ANNUAL REPORT TO COUNTY COUNCIL

### FEBRUARY 2004

#### MSW Tons (Transfer Station)

FY02            38,764 tons

FY03            40,441 tons    4% increase; 11% increase commercial

Appear to be experiencing another 4% increase in FY04.

Commercial Tons First Quarter FY03            4,407 tons

Commercial Tons First Quarter FY04            4,214 tons    5% increase

#### C&D Tons

FY02            13,638 tons

FY03            15,549 tons    9% increase C&D; 14% overall; 17% increase furniture

Appear to be experiencing 58% increase since we opened all day in FY04.

#### Tipping Fees (MSW & C&D)

FY02            \$539,864

FY03            \$598,282      11% increase

FY04 numbers indicate 18% increase.

C&D Fees Received First Quarter FY03            \$29,572

C&D Fees Received First Quarter FY04            \$55,852

According to tonnages we receive, 62% are not paying. In the first quarter, we experienced an 89% increase in C&D.

**Recycling Tons (excludes mulch)**

FY02	4,087 tons (2,421 tons at MRF)
FY03	4,103 tons (2,589 tons at MRF)

**Recycling Revenues**

FY02	\$81,976	
FY03	\$135,610	\$20,375 white goods - 1/3 of increase, 65% increase

**Yard Waste Tons**

FY02	1,858 tons	
FY03	2,598 tons	40% increase

First quarter figures indicate 100% increase.

**Yard Waste Sales**

FY02	\$13,017	
FY03	\$15,507	19% increase revenue

**Total Solid Waste Revenue**

FY02	\$634,867	
FY03	\$749,399	18% increase (1/2 from recycling)



**Non-Paying Business / Institutional Customers**

## FY03 MSW

County facilities	100 tons / year
Clean-ups	3 tons / year
Hwy. Dept. / SDOC / etc.	42 tons / year

\$4,785 lost + hauling cost for county facilities.

\*\*We appear to be following the same trend in FY04. However, the County Parks are generating 34% more waste, and the approval to accept State Park waste for a clean-up (at no charge) resulted in close to 40 tons of waste (equivalent to \$1,500 in tipping fees lost).

## FY04 C&amp;D

County facilities	311 tons / 6 months (300 from Road Dept.)
Clean-Ups	6 tons / 6 months
Hwy. Dept. / SDOC / etc.	133 tons / 6 months

\*\*We did not begin separating out non-residential non-paying C&D customers in our reports until FY04. This is equivalent to \$11,000 lost in tipping fees in the first half of FY04.

**City Waste**Seneca First Quarter FY03

C&D            528 tons  
Household    612 tons  
Commercial   971 tons

Seneca First Quarter FY04

C&D            991 tons  
Household    611 tons  
Commercial   1,000 tons

\*\*Seneca waste has increased by 88% in the first quarter, largely due to C&D debris disposal.

\*\*The other cities appear to be maintaining their disposal rates.

**MSW at Centers**

Avg. 1,370 tons / month

Serve approximately 25,000 customers / week

**Recycling at Centers**

Avg. 86 pulls / month not including appliances, tires or cans.

\*\* This equates to approximately 185 tons / month, 12% of total waste disposed at centers.

## Synopsis

### Program Improvements

Agricultural Oil and Oil / Gas Mixture Tanks

Rechargeable batteries, printer cartridges & eyeglasses

Aluminum Can Trailers for 4 centers

Combine mixed paper with newspaper in separated container

Paper bunker in MRF to free up containers

Groundwater assessment at Five Forks complete

Trench at Five Forks complete

Methane system at Seneca operating at 50 cfm

Landscaped buffer around landfill

Groundwater MCL's at Seneca appear to be decreasing

### Education

815 contacts first half of year

Handouts and tour for every 5th grade student (if schools attend)

850 compost bins sold

Teacher liaison in every school

200 students attended ARD Adventure ; 2,700 ARD Challenge Cards collected

GROW Workshop with Pickens and Anderson Counties

### Results

150 transactions / day at Transfer Station

112 transactions / day at Seneca Landfill

32% recycling rate (less than 1/2 attributed to residential recycling)

3.3 lbs. / person / day generated (met State goal)

\$32,500 received in grants

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2004-

AN ORDINANCE CREATING THE LAKEVIEW ASSISTED LIVING  
COMMISSION

BE IT ORDAINED by the Oconee County Council, in session, duly assembled and with quorum present and voting, that:

**Section I: Title**

The title of this Ordinance shall be an Ordinance creating the Lakeview Assisted Living Commission.

**Section II: Purpose**

The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the composition and make-up of the Lakeview Assisted Living Commission, an agency of Oconee County, the method of selection of its members, the charge and responsibility of said commission for operating the Lakeview Assisted Living Facility.

**Section III: Lakeview Residential Care Commission**

**A. Membership.**

Upon effective date of this Ordinance, the Lakeview Assisted Living Commission shall be created and a Commission shall consist of five members whose terms of office shall be for four (4) years, and who may be re-appointed to succeed themselves in office. The Commission members shall be appointed by a majority vote of County Council without regard for Council districts.

**B. Powers and Duties of the Commission.**

The commission shall be in charge with the responsibility of operating Lakeview Assisted Living facility. The Commission shall prepare a budget and fix the rate for users.

of the facility in a sufficient amount to pay for the operation of said facility. The Commission's Budget shall be approved by majority vote of the Oconee County Council.

**C. Compensation.**

Members of the Commission shall be paid \$100.00/per-year for their service on the Commission.

**D. Meetings.**

The Commission shall meet at least once each quarter and such other times as its membership may deem necessary, and shall enact its own by-laws governing the conduct of its meetings. The Commission shall select a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary of the Commission. All officers, including the chairman, shall have the right to vote on any questions coming before the Commission.

**E. Personnel.**

The Commission shall be empowered to employ personnel to assist in the operation of the facility.

**Section IV: Effective date**

This ordinance shall be effective upon reading of this ordinance.

**FEDDER, NORTON, BALLENGER, & ENDERLIN, P.A.**

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(Of Counsel)

February 13, 2004

Memo

TO: Harry Hamilton  
Oconee County Supervisor  
  
Oconee County Council  
  
Memminger Wiggins  
Attorney at Law

FROM: Bradley A. Norton  
Oconee County Attorney

RE: Issues for the February 17, 2004  
County Council Meeting

**1. An Ordinance Amending Ordinance 97-14, the Oconee County Personnel Policies and Procedures Manual - Ordinance 2004-03**

This Ordinance is amending the current transfer of sick leave policy. This Ordinance states that transferred time can only be used by a County employee with a catastrophic illness or injury. Catastrophic illnesses or injury is defined as an illness or injury that will keep a County employee from being able to work for at least three consecutive weeks. The purpose of this Ordinance is to keep employees from using up all of their sick time and then trying to get another employee to transfer sick time to him or her for colds, flu and other minor illnesses. Also, one cannot transfer sick time so that an employee can stay home and take care of a sick relative.

**2. An Ordinance Suspending the County Policy requiring Oconee County Rural Fire Departments, the Oconee County Hazardous Materials Team, the Oconee County Rescue Squads and the Oconee County Dive Team to Suspend all Budgeted Items Within Each Fiscal Year.**

As you know, the County Departments are suppose to use all of their budgeted funds by the end of the fiscal year. This policy makes sense when the department itemizes how it will spend the budgeted allocation. However, the County Rural Fire Departments, the Hazardous Material Team, the Oconee County Rescue Squad, Oconee County Special Rescue Squad and the Oconee County Dive Team all receive specific allocations from the County that are not tied to a specific item. Also, all of these departments, squads and teams do fund raisers themselves to raise funds to support their respective organizations. The purpose of this Ordinance is to allow these groups to carry over funds from year to year so that they can purchase large ticket items by saving funds from one year to another.

3. **An Ordinance to Amend Ordinance 97-14, the Oconee County Policies and Procedures Manual, specifically Policy 111, Use of County Vehicles**

This is a new policy to be placed into the Oconee County Personnel Policies and Procedures Manual. The body of the Ordinance is self explanatory. The purpose of the Ordinance is ensure that County vehicles (and County gas, oil and repairs) are used for County business only and not for an employee's personal business.

4. **Lakeview Assisted Living Ordinance**

We have had to add two items to this Ordinance. First, we have to state that the Commission is an agency of the County. Second, County Council must approve the Commission's budget. I have talked to Dr. Keaster about these changes and he has no objection. This needs to be passed on third reading.

OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL

ORDINANCE NO. 2004-02

AN ORDINANCE REORGANIZING THE  
OCONEE COUNTY RURAL FIRE COMMISSION  
AND REPLACING ORDINANCE NO. 2001-07

BY OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL, in Council duly assembled, with a quorum present and voting, and upon third and final reading as indicated below.

BE IT ORDAINED:

Section 1: Name, Purpose, Effective Date

This Ordinance shall be known, in addition to its number, as "An Ordinance to reorganize the Oconee County Rural Fire Commission", and shall become effective upon third and final reading and passing of this Ordinance by County Council.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to replace Ordinance number 2001-07, and to reorganize the Oconee County Rural Fire Commission, with the duties and authority herein provided.

Section 2: Membership

The membership of the Oconee County Rural Fire Commission shall be seven (7) in number, one (1) each from six (6) sub-districts made up of three (3) rural fire districts, and the Chairman of the Fire Chiefs Association, duly elected from its membership. The candidates for the Fire Commission must be active and participating members of their respective district and be certified firefighters according to all existing state and county standards. For purposes of this section of this Ordinance all 17 Rural Fire Districts and the Oconee County Hazardous Materials Team shall be assigned a sub-district affiliation by the current Fire Commission. The affiliation assignments shall be approved by the County Council.

The elected members of the Commission must be ratified by a majority vote of the membership of the Oconee County Council voting in session.

No member of the Commission shall be an elected official of a governing body with any jurisdiction over a fire station or fire department in Oconee County.

Section 3: Term of Members



Each Member of the Commission shall serve for a term of two (2) years.

**Section 4: Organization, Meetings, Officers**

The Oconee County Rural Fire Commission shall meet at least once each month, at a time and place selected by the Membership thereof, excepting that upon vote of a majority of its Members, two (2) meetings per year may be suspended and waived.

At the January meeting of each year, there shall be selected a Chairman, a Vice Chairman and a Secretary, together with such other officers as the Commission may deem necessary, and these officers shall serve for a period of one (1) year or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Vacancies in any such office by reason of death, resignation or replacement shall be filled for the unexpired term of the officer whose position becomes vacant.

In addition, the Commission may duly adopt such By-Laws as may be necessary for the orderly performance of its duties and functions. Any By-Laws which may be adopted by the Commission for the orderly performance of its duties shall comply with the provisions of the general law of the State of South Carolina and this Ordinance, and of all other Ordinances of Oconee County, including but not limited to the Freedom of Information Act.

**Section 5: Powers and Duties**

The duties of the Oconee County Rural Fire Commission shall be, *inter alia*, as follows:

- a) To advise Oconee County Council on any matter affecting the operation and activities of the various rural fire departments of the County; to formulate plans and advise upon the operation and maintenance of the rural fire departments and their equipment, personnel and training; to cooperate with state and federal agencies, and agencies of adjoining Counties of our area or region in providing adequate rural fire protection; the operation and coordination of the activities of the various rural fire departments of the County in an overall plan of protection of the citizens of the County in cooperation with the law enforcement and other emergency agencies and departments of county, state or federal government.

The Commission shall submit its advice and counsel in the form of written reports to Council monthly, summarizing the activities, findings and functions of the Commission, together with the agenda for the next meeting, all of which shall be in the hands of the Supervisor of the County or his/her designee within a reasonable time. In no event, however, shall this Commission enter into any contracts, contractual obligations, employment of personnel, purchase of equipment or expenditures of funds not itemized and authorized in the budget under which it shall operate, without the prior written consent, affirmation and

authorization of Oconee County Council. In any event, the power and authority to enter into any contract binding Oconee County is vested with and shall remain in the Supervisor and Oconee County Council and is not herein delegated to this Commission.

- b) To participate in the formulation of the budget and budgetary appropriations affecting the area of concern of this Commission.
- c) To prepare plans and recommendations to Oconee County Council in the area of its activity, with recommendations for the implementation of such plans.
- d) To advise and recommend the employment of County employees to County Council, whose employment is within the area and scope of its activities.
- e) To establish Standard Operating Procedures for the rural fire departments in Oconee County that receive funds from Oconee County or use equipment owned by Oconee County. The Standard Operating Procedures shall be approved by County Council. In establishing the Standard Operating Procedure, the Commission should include a Grievance Procedure which establishes the Commission as the final authority within the Rural Fire Commission hierarchy on all issues appealed by a member of a rural fire department or a department itself. If a member of a rural fire department or a department wishes to appeal a decision of the Commission, the appeal shall be to County Council.
- f) To generally advise Oconee County Council on any matter within the scope of its activities, which would tend to improve the efficiency and beneficial operation of the County government in the field of activity with which the Commission is concerned.

Any advice or recommendations to Oconee County Council may be prepared and presented orally by the Chairman of the Commission at a regularly scheduled meeting of Council after due notice for agenda purposes, or in writing forwarded to the Supervisor-Chairman of the Oconee County Council for dissemination to Council members.

#### Section 6: Salaries and Funding

Each member of the Oconee County Rural Fire Commission shall be paid the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars per year, plus expenses for out of County travel, as sole compensation. Any expense item or claim for same shall first be approved by the Chairman of the Commission unless the same is made by the Chairman, and submitted for approval and payment to County Council. In no event shall any Member of the Commission be entitled to any other compensation, direct or indirect, for services on the Commission and such Member shall not provide any services, materials, products, goods

or equipment to the County unless the same is sold or offered for sale in accordance with existing County and States purchasing procedures.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF OCONEE

ORDINANCE 2004-

AN ORDINANCE SUSPENDING THE COUNTY POLICY REQUIRING OCONEE COUNTY RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS, THE OCONEE COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM, OCONEE RESCUE SQUADS, THE OCONEE COUNTY SPECIAL RESCUE SQUAD AND THE OCONEE COUNTY DIVE TEAM TO SPEND ALL BUDGETED AMOUNTS WITHIN EACH FISCAL YEAR

BE IT ORDAINED by the Oconee County Council, in session, duly assembled and with quorum present and voting, that:

**Section 1:**

Oconee County generally requires all departments to spend budgeted allocations prior to the end of each fiscal year. This policy has caused some hardships to Oconee County Rural Fire Departments, the Oconee County Hazardous Materials Team, Oconee County Rescue Squads, the Oconee County Special Rescue Squad, and the Oconee County Dive Team that receive financial support from the County. These departments, squads and teams also work to raise funds for their own support. The County generally allocates an amount for each department, squad and team. These allocations are not tied to any specific purchase and are spent at the discretion of said department, squad or team. The County recognizes that individual departments, squads and teams have different needs and that the departments, squads and teams may need to save money from year to year in order to purchase certain items.

**Section 2:**

The allocation received from Oconee County by the Oconee County Rural Fire Departments, the Oconee County Hazardous Materials Team, Oconee County Rescue Squads, the Oconee County Special Rescue Squad, and the Oconee County Dive Team shall henceforth not be required to be expended prior to the end of each fiscal year but said departments, squads and teams may carry over said funds from one fiscal year to another.

APPROVED on FIRST READING this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2004, by a vote of

\_\_\_\_\_ YTS

\_\_\_\_\_ NO

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF OCONEE

ORDINANCE 2004-

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE FALSE FIRE ALARMS TO WHICH  
OCONEE COUNTY RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS RESPOND

WHEREAS, Oconee County Rural Fire Departments respond on a regular basis to fire alarms which turn out to be false alarms; and

WHEREAS, responding to false fire alarms requires Rural Fire Departments to expend money and manpower; and

WHEREAS, some locations have false fire alarms on a regular basis; and

WHEREAS, County Rural Fire Departments are unable to determine whether or not an alarm is false or not without responding to the call, thereby necessitating a response to each alarm.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED, by the Oconee County Council, in session, duly assembled and with quorum present and voting, the following:

In the event that a business or resident has more than three (3) false fire alarms within a thirty (30) day period that are responded to by an Oconee County Rural Fire Department, said business or resident shall be assessed a cost of \$100.00 per false alarm for each false alarm in excess of three (3) in any thirty day period. The assessment shall be paid to the Oconee County Rural Fire Department or Departments that respond to the false alarm.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2004-

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE 97-14, THE OCONEE COUNTY PERSONNEL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES MANUAL, SPECIFICALLY POLICY 1-11, USE OF COUNTY VEHICLES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Oconee County Council, in session, duly assembled and with quorum present and voting, that Ordinance 97-14, which adopted the Oconee County Personnel Policies and Procedures Manual, is hereby amended to include the following:

Policy Number 1-11

**SUBJECT: Use of County Vehicles**

Vehicles owned by Oconee County shall only be used by employees of Oconee County on Oconee County business or by people authorized by the Chief Administrative Officer of Oconee County to use said vehicles. Oconee County employees who drive Oconee County vehicles shall not transport family members in said vehicles unless authorized by the Chief Administrative Officer of Oconee County.

APPROVED on FIRST READING this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2004, by a  
vote of:

\_\_\_\_\_ YES

\_\_\_\_\_ NO

\_\_\_\_\_  
OPAL O. GREEN, CLERK

APPROVED on SECOND READING this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2004, by  
a vote of:

\_\_\_\_\_ YES

\_\_\_\_\_ NO

\_\_\_\_\_  
OPAL O. GREEN, CLERK

Moving 5 yds  
of MARBLE MATERIAL  
from old courthouse  
50 yds.

RATE " 45 per sq. in.  
of Bottom BASE SIZE

1980 sq in

\$ 891.00

To Move  
Marble Memorial  
from Old Courthouse  
to 50 yds to  
new Court House  
Area of Veterans  
Park - Easley Marble Company

## JERRY DYAR

Director  
Office 638-4231  
Fax 718-1028



## VETERANS AFFAIRS

Oconee County Office  
415 S. Pine St.  
Walhalla, South Carolina 29691

FEBRUARY 16, 2004

MEMO

TO: OPAL GREEN, CLERK TO COUNTY COUNCIL

FROM: JERRY DYAR, VETERANS AFFAIRS OFFICE

The purpose of this memo is to follow up on a request of your office. By way of background, the county council appropriated necessary funding for the cost of a plaque of appreciation for the Veterans Park Planning Committee for the time and effort they put into the planning and construction of the new county veterans park back in May of 2003. This appropriation took place in council meeting of September 16<sup>th</sup> 2003 on a motion by Kenny Johns with necessary funding taken from contingency. (There no mention made of a specific amount). Subsequently, you contacted me for a signature on a county requisition form which, as I recall, you indicated would only create a paper trail as far as this office was concerned. I understood that a line item would be needed to place the necessary funds in to pay for the plaque and it was determined that the Operations line item of the VA Office would be an appropriate place to put the funds. I signed off on said requisition form and that was the last I heard of the project. Now, here in early February 2004, I have learned that my operations line item is short in funds by \$410.80. Shortly after that discovery, and through further auditing of our budget, we have learned that the amount appropriated for the plaque, (by somebody other than this office), was only for \$500 dollars when the actual cost of the plaque was \$910.80. Opal, as has been discussed with Melissa in Finance, Ann in Procurement, and you, it has been determined that the VA Office has been charged with a \$410.80 expenditure for the plaque that should not have been. This memo is an effort to have \$410.80 appropriated through proper channels and placed back into the VA Office Operations line item budget. Thank you for your assistance in this matter. If I can be of further help, please advise me.